

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—No. He had no right to send up any proposals direct.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—In order to arrive at a correct conclusion, was it not necessary to give him a hearing, though he was a subordinate officer?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—It is a matter of departmental discipline.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—Departmental discipline apart, was it not necessary to hear him to obtain a proper grasp of the situation? How were his proposals disposed of?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—Since his proposals were not sent through the proper channel, they were put into the waste paper basket.

Mr. M. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO.—It is a matter of supreme interest to the State. There is nothing personal in this.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—In the previous questions, there is reference to one Mr. Ramaswami. May we know who that gentleman is?

Mr. PRESIDENT.—He is Mr. Y. Ramaswami who was Executive Engineer in charge of the Works.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO.—May I know the reply of Government to my question about the appointment of a Board of Visitors?

SIR HAROLD N. COLAM.—I have no doubt that Government will consider the suggestion if it is made.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—

BILLS—*contd.*

XI. Statement of General Principles of the Bill to provide for Prohibition of Sale or Export, by Road and Rail, of Coffee Husk in the State.

The **SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT** (Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa) explained the general principles of the bill as follows:—

Representations have been made from time to time, by the United Planters' Association of South India, the Coffee Cess Committee and other Associations

and individual planters that adulteration of coffee with coffee husk has assumed serious proportions of late, resulting in heavy loss to planters and that suitable legislative action may be taken to prohibit the sale or export, by rail or road, of coffee husk in the State.

It is considered desirable to safeguard the interests of one of the important industries of the State and accordingly a bill to provide for prohibition of the sale or export of coffee husk is proposed to be introduced. The bill provides for taking out licences for import, export or sale of coffee husk, as also penalty for acts in contravention of the provisions.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON, in supporting the measure, said that every coffee planter in the State must be happy that the Government were introducing a measure like this. His information was that a very large quantity of coffee husk was being exported to Travancore and to Aden and therefore some restriction about exports in such large quantities was desirable. At the same time he said that it was not clear to him why licences should be taken out for importing coffee husk. If it was with a view to inducing the planters to make use of it for purposes of manure, he had nothing to say about it. If it was for any other reasons, he would be glad to be enlightened about the same.

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA replied that the object underlying the measure was to help the planters to use the husk for purposes of manure.

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PIRAN pointed out that there would be no justification in insisting that the coffee planters themselves should take out licences for importing or exporting coffee husk.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA said that though coffee husk belonged to coffee planters, the Curing Works were in the habit of retaining the husk for themselves and selling it to others at a heavy price. She was aware that in certain instances, the price of coffee husk was fixed as high as Rs. 60 per ton. She was further aware that the husk was being used for adulterating coffee powder. The best way of preventing this and ensuring the supply of pure coffee

powder would be to burn the husk altogether. Incidentally she said that if this was done, the price of coffee would go up.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA enquired whether there were any vitamins in coffee husk.

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA replied that he could not say.

The general principles of the bill were put to vote and passed.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

In opening the discussion on the Budget, Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMI observed that the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget was both clear and exhaustive and congratulated the Financial Secretary on placing before the members such a lucid explanation of the financial position of the State. From the budget it was seen that as against an income of Rs. 3'95 crores, the expenditure had been budgeted at Rs. 3'99 crores. In spite of the fact that the expenditure was in excess of the income, he had no doubt that the budget was a prosperity budget. Critics were accustomed to say that any budget providing for expenditure in excess of the income was a deficit budget. But if one examined in detail the causes that led to excess of expenditure in the present case, one would certainly see that the budget was nothing but a prosperity budget. The budget might be adversely criticised on the ground that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs had been taken from the Reserves for current or normal purposes. But in the speaker's opinion there was nothing wrong in that procedure. In the past when it was possible for the Government to lay by some portion of the revenue, they created certain reserves. Year after year, nearly 2 to 5 lakhs of rupees were being laid by in that way and this reserve fund was intended to be used up in times of necessity. Now, as the Government were in need of funds to launch large industrial schemes and as their normal revenues were not sufficient to be drawn

upon for the purpose, they had necessarily to draw funds from the reserves. Even if the Government were to draw more funds from these reserves with a view to investing on remunerative industrial schemes, there ought to be no objection. He for one would be very happy if the Government adopted such a policy.

Continuing, he said that the Government were providing as much as Rs. 25 lakhs under Pensions and nearly Rs. 75 lakhs under Sinking Fund and Interest Obligations. Out of the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs, as much as Rs. 18 lakhs was non-votable. The balance of Rs. 53 lakhs together with the Rs. 25 lakhs under Pensions, which together represented a good portion of the revenues of the State, was practically lost to Government and to that extent the grants for nation-building activities had to be cut down. The demands under this head were on the increase and the Government ought to consider whether the expenditure under Pensions could not be met in future from some other source such as a separate fund to be specially created. As regards Loans he suggested the Government considering the question of discharging the loans altogether so that the huge amount of interest now paid might be saved.

As regards the provision for water supply to towns, Mr. RAMASWAMI said that the amount of one lakh of rupees provided in the budget would not suffice to meet the demands of all the towns whose number was more than a hundred and urged that the provision for this purpose be enhanced.

Referring to rural reconstruction, he observed that this was the most important item of work so far as the villagers were concerned. He remarked that no definite plan of work was being followed and the Panchayets and the District Boards were doing things according to their best lights. As a result of this, in some places the progress was marked, but in others little or no work was done. With a view to see that all the villages improved uniformly, Government should prepare a well-considered plan for adoption in the different villages. The speaker also pointed out that the grant

provided in the budget for rural reconstruction was less than what was provided in the current year, and therefore urged that the grant should be substantially enhanced.

For drinking water wells, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the current year with the result that a large number of well works were undertaken. But in some places water was not tapped and in others the wells were so deep that it was difficult for people to draw water from them. Thus the money spent on them had not resulted in any great convenience to the people. Now that electric power was available in most places, he suggested that wherever possible the wells be fitted up with electric pumps so that people might make use of the wells without difficulty.

Referring to the Railway Department, Mr. RAMASWAMI said that as a result of reduction of railway fares, passenger traffic had increased to an appreciable extent, but the travelling public were not provided with the requisite convenience. In reply to a question that morning, the Secretary to Government for Railways was pleased to state that any inconveniences experienced by passengers should be taken to the notice of the Railway Advisory Committee. But the speaker would suggest that instead of waiting for petitions from the public, the department itself could easily ascertain what conveniences would make railway journeys more attractive to the public. For one thing, he was particular that immediate arrangements should be made to see that overcrowding in trains was avoided.

Continuing, Mr. M. RAMASWAMI said that with the increase of irrigational facilities, malaria also had spread in many places and the necessity for anti-malarial work had become imperative in all such places. For this purpose, he requested that larger grants be placed at the disposal of the Public Health Department. In future, he suggested that Government should see that wherever an irrigation work was taken up, anti-malarial work also should be simultaneously started. Otherwise, while the people would be helped in one way,

they would be exposed to danger in another way.

Referring to the grant for Malnad Improvement, the member was sorry that in recent years, the grant under this head had been reduced. He requested that the same should be suitably enhanced.

The subjects of the State had been long hoping to secure a port in the West Coast for the State. But while the efforts of the Government in this direction had not yet borne fruit, Cochin, a much smaller State than Mysore, had secured a harbour of its own and as a result of this, its financial position had considerably improved and it was now on a par with the major States in India. If Mysore secured the Bhatkal Harbour, the Shimoga District was sure to become as prosperous as the Cochin State. Mysore once had many coastal towns within its jurisdiction, but how they were all lost was now a matter of history. The Government of Mysore would do well to re-open the question with the Government of India and secure for the State the harbour at Bhatkal as a means of increasing the revenues of the State and thus earn the gratitude of the subjects of the State.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH, speaking next, congratulated the Government on having been able to frame a satisfactory budget for the coming year. From the budget and the Explanatory Memorandum, it was seen that many items of work which were in the best interests of the State would be taken up during the budget year. For this, as well as for having sanctioned a regular programme of tank works in the various parts of the State, the Government deserved to be thanked. At present, due to the accumulation of silt, the capacity of many tanks had been considerably reduced and water supply to the atchkat lands was inadequate. He was glad that Government had now thought of taking up tank works in different parts of the State. He only hoped that once a work was taken up, the Government would see that it was pushed to completion at all costs and at a stretch.

The member also thanked the Government for the action so far taken by them in the matter of introducing prohibition in the State. With a view to achieve the object in view, Government had ordered, in the first place, the closure of certain shops in the Health Centre and in the second place, in their recent order, they had directed that liquor shops should be closed in certain industrial areas on the pay day for coolies. He thought that the Government might now go a step further. At present, in certain towns and villages, there were still some shops located right in the midst of dwelling houses and these, he suggested, should be removed farther away. He then referred to the orders of Government to the effect that no liquor shops should be located within a radius of 2 to 3 miles from the Health Centre and suggested that this limit should be increased to 8 or 10 miles. Otherwise, it might not be possible to gauge the success of the scheme.

Referring to Education Mr. MALLIAH said that the budget grant for primary education was absolutely inadequate. When this point was brought to the notice of the Chairman at the meeting of the Finance and Taxation Committee held some time earlier, he had been pleased to state that the entire question of primary education was under the consideration of a special committee and till its report was received the Government would not be in a position to know how much exactly they would have to provide under this head. The speaker would say that even apart from the recommendations of the Committee, the Government must allot sufficient grants for providing educational facilities to the children of the raiyats all over the State in return for the education cess which they were paying. It was agreed on all hands that people were not deriving any benefit from the Elementary Education Act and that better educational facilities should be provided by the Government. In this view he said the Government should consider it their duty to improve the facilities and allot much larger funds for the purpose.

He also said that at present there was not a sufficient return for the money

spent on primary education. Boys and girls discontinued their studies at the end of the fourth year primary course for want of middle schools near at hand. So, the number of middle schools in rural parts should be increased. It was also necessary to open more and more Kannada Upper Primary Schools in the rural parts and some provision should be included in the budget for this purpose. The member also suggested that in these schools vocational classes should be opened.

With regard to middle schools, he brought to notice that in many institutions, boys were refused admission on the ground of want of accommodation. In Maddur and Malavalli, there were 40 to 50 boys on the waiting list. For want of either accommodation or teaching staff, if education was denied to boys, their future would be marred for no fault of theirs. Attempts should be made to admit every boy or girl seeking admission into these schools.

On behalf of the people of Maddur, the member thanked the Government for having opened an agricultural school in that taluk. He requested that such schools should be established in all parts of the State. If this was done, he hoped that the unemployment problem could be solved to a certain extent.

In respect of village improvements, he said that the most important item of work to be undertaken was the improvement of inter-village communications. Just as in the case of improvement of trunk roads, the Government should pay special attention to this item of work also. A separate fund should be created for this purpose and the works should be carried out according to a well-defined programme. A portion of the funds of each village panchayet might be transferred to this fund, to be called the Village Roads Improvement Fund, and the Government might contribute their own share to augment it. If this was done and the expenditure on all village communications met from this fund, he had no doubt that, within a reasonable period of time, considerable improvement would be secured.

In the matter of Railways, he pointed out that in most of the flag stations

at which shuttle trains halted, there were neither sheds in which passengers could seek shelter from rain and sun, nor platforms, and consequently passengers were experiencing great hardship. He requested that these two defects be remedied as early as possible.

As regards the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, the Financial Secretary had anticipated a working profit of Rs. 285 lakhs from this concern and stated that after adjusting steel investigation expenses, the balances had been transferred to the Depreciation Fund. But crores of rupees had been invested on this concern and, at the time the Steel Plant was installed, hopes had been held out that as a result of the addition of the plant, the Works would surely yield decent profits in the succeeding years. It was already four years since the Steel Plant was installed, but so far there had not been any profits worth the name. So it was high time that the directions in which expenditure on this concern should be minimised, were examined. The profit said to have been transferred to the Depreciation Fund would be nothing if the usual rate of depreciation and the total investment on the Iron and Steel Works were taken into consideration. If sufficient provision was not made for the Depreciation Charges in future and if unfortunately the plant had to be renewed at any time, there would not be enough funds available and this might result in the Works coming to a stand-still. This should be guarded against. At the same time, in all the directions possible the expenditure on the Works should be thoroughly scrutinised and kept at a minimum so that any amount that could be saved might profitably be utilised on items like expansion of primary education and improvement of inter-village communications.

In conclusion, the member brought to notice that raiyats were sometimes being put to avoidable or objectionable items of expenditure and requested that Government should put down with a strong hand the persons who were responsible for the same.

Mr. SHER KHAN complimented the Government on being able to present a surplus budget for the year 1939-40, even though the anticipated revenue was Rs. 7 lakhs less than in the current year. He was particularly glad that this surplus was anticipated after providing grants for various nation-building departments.

In the current year the full anticipated revenue had not been realised under Mining Revenue, Forest, Land Revenue, Sandal Oil Factory, etc. He hoped that the budget anticipation would be fully realised under these heads in the coming year.

With regard to the scale of expenditure in the Forest Department, he considered that the expenditure was almost a half of the total revenue, whereas in Land Revenue, Excise and other departments the proportion of expenditure to total revenue was very much less. From these figures, he inferred that the expenditure under Forest, particularly under Establishment Charges, was capable of very substantial reduction.

He was definitely of opinion that the grant under each grade of education was absolutely inadequate. He requested that at least one Urdu Middle School be started in the coming year in the Shimoga District and one more Urdu Middle School for girls in Channagiri. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee in this respect had not been accepted so far and the educational needs of the district would be satisfied at least in part if this request was granted in the coming year. He then brought to notice that the High School at Shimoga was very much overcrowded. It was proposed to start a High School at Bhadravati. But in the speaker's opinion it was more urgent to provide a High School at Honnali, if necessary, levying suitable contributions from the Honnali and Nyamati Municipalities.

Water supply arrangements in the various rural parts in the Malnad were not satisfactory. Diseases like cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery were very common on that account. The local bodies concerned had not funds enough to provide protected water supply in

their areas. The speaker therefore requested that the Government must compel those local bodies to secure protected water supply, a suitable quota of the expenditure being levied by the Government. Left to themselves, the Municipal Councils would, on account of their poor financial condition, go on postponing the taking up of the schemes for protected water supply thus endangering many lives. Even though the grant to the University was liberal enough, the education of boys from distant interior parts was not being promoted to the extent desired. The University system was found to have helped boys from Bangalore and Mysore cities in particular. It would be well, therefore, if second grade colleges were provided for in Shimoga and Chikmagalur.

Speaking of the Railway, he brought to notice that the bogies now in use were shabby and passengers often experienced jolting. He did not believe that this inconvenience was experienced by passengers on the M. & S. M. Railway and other lines. He would be glad if the authorities looked into the question and set matters right.

Indians were generally not accustomed to use commodores of the English pattern. It would make for the convenience of the passengers if the Indian type of lavatories were provided for all railway carriages in all classes.

The member expressed his thankfulness to the Government for having given railway connection up to Talaguppe. He hoped that the Government would see that the line was continued up to Bhatkal so that Mysore would have connection with one coast town. This would result in prosperity to the Malnad.

Proceeding, the members urged for larger grants under malnad improvement and drinking water wells.

With regard to the rural electrification, he was disappointed to find that the promise once made by Government that the transmission line to Davanagere would be laid *via* Honnali and Nyamati, had not been acted upon. He hoped that electrification of these towns would be taken up at least in the coming year.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA urged that the grant to Bangalore City Municipality required to be augmented. The Government were fully aware of the difficulties which the municipality was undergoing at present. The city was growing beyond all expectations and people from outside were still migrating into it. The municipality was steadily following the policy of providing model houses for poorer men and building sites at very reasonable upset prices for the poorest classes. Even though considerable progress had been secured under Drainage, Water Supply and Lighting, etc., much headway still remained to be made. The Government were taking keen interest in beautifying the city and laying out parks and improving the roads. For all these items of work, the municipality was finding it exceedingly difficult to provide sufficient funds. The city had entered into very heavy liabilities in matters like water supply, lighting installations, underground drainage, etc. For the last said purpose, particularly, the municipality had raised a special loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, but it was now finding it difficult to repay the loan or the interest thereon. With a view to improve its income, it had revised house taxes and levied the profession tax, but it was found that poverty was growing, that trade was mostly in the hands of outsiders and that the profession tax was most unpopular. For all these reasons, the Government must consider how best they should provide relief to the City Municipality, bearing in mind the fact that they were deriving over Rs. 20 lakhs every year from the municipal area from sources like Excise, Registration, Income-tax, Roads Cess on buses, Entertainment taxes, etc. Personally he felt that Government ought to sanction at least Rs. 50,000 annually to the municipality.

Speaking of the Medical Department, he brought to notice that most of the accommodation available in the important hospitals were being taken up by outsiders and that patients from the city and other parts of the State were often being accommodated in the verandahs. He requested that some

more facilities be given to subjects of the State.

With regard to the Vani Vilas Hospital, he was sorry that the pay of peons had been reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10. He had referred to the same question at a previous session of the Assembly and the Senior Surgeon had replied on that occasion that the pay of the peons had not been reduced. He would not very much mind if the pay of the future entrants was fixed at a lower figure, but he, for one, could not agree that the pay of the servants already in service should be reduced. It was necessary that a living wage was given even to peons, if they should not resort to questionable means of supplementing their income. He then brought to notice that in the case of children admitted as in-patients, the hospital authorities were not permitting the mothers to stay in hospitals during nights. It was a pathetic scene to see the mothers being forced to leave their children back in hospital and themselves return home. He had placed the matter before the medical authorities, but they had not given him any satisfactory reply. He hoped that the Government at least would see that mothers were not separated from their ailing children.

Lastly he also stated that there was overcrowding in every railway train and some effective action to prevent it was called for urgently.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA complimented the Financial Secretary on the skill and dexterity with which he had prepared the Budget under discussion. But he did not believe that Government could count upon the surplus in the next year as anticipated in the budget estimates. It was more likely that the Government would go before the Legislature for supplementary and additional grants in the course of the coming year. He then referred to the policy of drawing upon accumulated reserves for purposes of balancing the budget. He believed that even the member who spoke immediately after the Opening Address of the Dewan had not given unqualified praise to the Government. If the Government once made up their mind to

utilise accumulated funds to some extent, he did not see why they should not draw larger sums from such funds with a view to provide adequate grants for very important items like Primary Education. He would have been glad if this had been done by Government. In spite of the fact that the State had levied fresh taxes, the progress of Primary Education in the State was not perceptible. Mysore still continued to be very much behind Cochin, Baroda and Travancore. Even the Finance and Taxation Committee had recommended that a larger grant for Primary Education was called for.

Even with regard to tank restoration, the progress so far achieved was not very satisfactory. But it was gratifying to note that the Government had now made up their mind to follow a regular programme of tank restoration in the coming years.

Referring to the financial position of the State in general, he said that in spite of drawing from the reserves the Government were unable to balance the two sides of the budget within recent years. At the present rate, all available reserves would soon cease to exist and the problem would then arise as to how the Government would meet even the normal demands on them. No doubt the Financial Secretary's Memorandum sought to establish that the capital assets of the State were any day more than the liabilities. But if depreciation under various items like Railways, Iron Works, Buildings, etc., was calculated, the position might not look to be quite satisfactory.

A thorough re-examination of the entire financial position of the State appeared therefore to be necessary, and in this connection the speaker suggested the desirability of the Government laying it down that officers in service should invariably be retired at the age of superannuation. This would incidentally create larger opportunities for the absorption of fresh recruits in service and also effecting savings under salaries since the new recruits would be started only on the minimum pay of the sanctioned appointments. He also

suggested that the Government should once for all give up the practice of creating fresh appointments from time to time. It was also necessary to revise the scales of pay of the various appointments with a view to effect savings in expenditure. In this connection he again urged the oft-repeated suggestion that Government should examine the question of amalgamating appointments, and believed that this might conveniently be tried in view of the very great advantages now available to officers in matters like communications, fast moving conveyances, etc.

The member then explained at very great length the present financial position of the Bangalore City Municipality and urged that an annual grant of at least Rs. 2 lakhs should be given to the City Municipality if the various items of improvement already taken on hand should be pushed to completion. He also said that the rate-payers were definitely against the imposition of the Profession Tax and therefore requested Government not to insist on the municipality to levy the same. The grant proposed to be made for the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were very inadequate and most villages stood in need of medical relief. He urged that the allotment be raised to at least Rs. 18,000 so that each district might get about Rs. 2,000. He then referred to a recent notification of Government according to which sufficient time was not given to intending candidates to stand for election to the District Board in a casual vacancy which arose as a result of the resignation of a certain member. If sufficient time had been given, he himself wanted to stand for election and it was possible that others also would have done likewise. Having given very short time, the Government had proceeded to nominate a member in the vacancy. This he characterised as a retrograde policy and he therefore requested the Government to reconsider the position even now and issue a notification giving sufficient time for intending candidates to stand for election. The member then referred to the Dewan's Opening Address in which the members of the House were told that

the present session was likely to be the very last for this triennium. He did not know the circumstances under which the Dewan had made the statement. Personally he felt that in the usual course there should be at least one more session of the present Assembly. Besides, the Committee on Constitutional Reforms, which was now sitting, was expected to submit its report to the Government very shortly. And it would be well, if that report was discussed by the existing Representative Assembly and also by the Legislative Council. For this reason, he hoped that Government would consider the desirability of extending the term of the two Houses for some more time.

The **PRESIDENT** stated that it might not be possible to place the report of the Reforms Committee before the Assembly for discussion. But as regards the statement he had made in the opening address, he assured the House that it was not a final decision, but he only said what he thought as quite possible. After the receipt of the report of the Committee, Government would have to take some time to consider the report and fresh electoral rolls would have to be prepared. It might not be possible, therefore, to reconstitute the Assembly until about June next year. So the present Assembly would probably continue until then.

Mr. **ABDUL RASOOL SAB** congratulated the Finance Department on the satisfactory budget position for the coming year. But he felt that the grant for primary education and for rural improvement required to be increased so that Urdu and Kannada Primary schools for both boys and girls might be opened in large numbers in the budget year. He did not believe there was anything like real political unrest in the State, but if there were any instances here and there, it was solely due to want of education in the rural parts and the ease with which the self-conceited leaders could mislead the credulous section of the public. With the benefits of education, in future, people would be enabled to exercise their own discretion and from this point of view, it was very

necessary that the Government afforded proper educational facilities in all parts of the State.

Mr. MANJE GOWDA urged for the opening of a dispensary at Banakal.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. K. V. Anantaraman) replied that this would be done in the budget year.

Mr. MARULAPPA brought to notice the unparalleled difficulties which the coffee planters were subjected to at present. Most of the planters were now in the hands of private money-lenders or banks and were unable to meet even the interest charged on the loans they had raised. The Government must take some special action to give succour to them.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA was glad that the cities were improving fast, but regretted that village improvement was proceeding at a very slow pace. The allotment made in the budget for village improvement would work out at about Rs. 5 per village which was altogether inadequate. He therefore requested that the allotment be suitably enhanced. He then explained the peculiar difficulties of the Kolar District with regard to agriculture, and requested that a special grant be made for taking up some irrigation works in that district. Proceeding, he said that some effective check over the subordinates of various departments was called for and that the ignorant tax-payer was unable to bring to notice all that was happening in the departments with which he had to deal. He then urged the desirability of establishing home and cottage industries in the villages and the provision of adequate grants for this purpose.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA referred to the inadequacy of grants for village improvements which must be raised at least to Rs. 4 lakhs. He also pressed that the allotment for minor municipalities and for the improvement of towns should be shown separately in the budget.

Mr. N. BHOGIMALLIAH requested that the electrification of the important towns in Heggadadevankote Taluk be expedited. He also urged that drinking water wells be provided in all the villages of that taluk and that necessary

allotment for the purpose be made in the coming year. He was thankful to Government for having sanctioned a grant for work connected with the Laksmanapur project. He was also thankful to the Dewan for having stated in the course of his opening speech that the construction of a bridge over the Kabini near Thumbasoge, Heggadadevankote Taluk, was under consideration and he urged that funds to the necessary extent be provided in the budget for the purpose. He was anxious that the work should be taken on hand immediately.

The PRESIDENT replied that it was proposed to take up the work as early as possible and that the estimates were under preparation.

Proceeding, the Member also prayed for larger grants to the municipalities of Heggadadevankote and Sargur to enable them to go ahead with road works, drainage improvement, bore-wells, etc. In particular he prayed for a bore-well at Kalkere. He then brought to notice the importance of the Gunjur-Begur Road and requested that its maintenance be taken over by the Government.

Mr. DONDE GOWDA thanked the Government for the grant which they were making from year to year for rural improvement. But it was a pity that such grants were inadequate in spite of repeated representations that the same be enhanced. The progress made by the cities was perceptible and it was difficult to understand why Government did not view the question of rural improvement with the same degree of sympathy. Drinking water wells were not provided to several places in the Hassan Taluk and for want of water, cattle were dying by the hundreds. A bore-well had been tried in Hassan town, but it had failed completely. By this time the taluk should have received heavy showers, but the rains had so far failed this year. Remissions had not been actually granted in many cases even though the Deputy Commissioner was repeatedly assuring the raiyats that the same had been recommended. Land revenue instalments were being collected mercilessly and most

of the raiyats were unable to find a second meal on account of the failure of crops. He requested that the Government should issue orders immediately sanctioning remissions on a liberal scale.

Mr. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA repeated that the financial position of the Kolar Municipality was anything but satisfactory, and the allotment of Rs. 2,000 made for the town improvement during the current year was not at all adequate. This amount had been placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer. But under the present system of work, many parts of the town remained without drains and the sanctioned grants had been used up in the meanwhile. The speaker felt that much better progress could have been shown if the municipality itself had been empowered to carry out important works with the help of the grant referred to. He therefore suggested that in future the sanctioned grants for town improvement be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer who was an *ex officio* member of the Town Municipal Council. He then requested that the Municipal Council be exempted from paying its quota of Rs. 2,000 for the Civil Hospital, more especially because the Councillors had not the voice in the management of the affairs of the hospital. Even otherwise, the Municipal Council could not afford to pay more than Rs. 1,000 per annum. The state of affairs in the hospital was not satisfactory, and it was not known how far the Board of Visitors was of real use in this direction.

With regard to education of depressed classes, he was sorry that a number of communities had been clubbed together under a common head and a small allotment made for the education of these communities. It was necessary to institute a sufficient number of scholarships for boys of the Voddar community, but this was not possible with the allotment now made. He therefore requested that the allotment be substantially increased.

With regard to the Ragimakalahalli project, the sum of Rs. 1 lakh provided at present was absolutely insufficient

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and required to be augmented if the work should be executed satisfactorily.

Mr. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB referred to the existence of an abandoned well and a big *halla* in Kolar town which were harbouring a number of cobras. It was necessary to close up the two in the interests of human safety. For this purpose he requested that the grant for the improvement of the town be suitably enhanced.

He did not agree with the previous speaker that the administration of the District Hospital left room for improvement. He was a regular visitor to the hospital and he was in a position to testify to the earnestness and ability with which the medical officers attached to the hospital were discharging their duties.

The House adjourned for lunch at 3-10 p.m., and reassembled at 3-40 p.m.

Mr. SYED MOHIYUDDIN HUSSAIN said that though several members had spoken on the budget, they had forgotten to mention one matter, *i.e.*, about temples and mosques. Just as enlightenment could not be had without education, so also the existence of God could not be realised without the aid of places of worship and prayer. It was a matter of history that Rulers of India in the past had attached special importance to places of worship and thus a prayerful attitude was being fostered among the people. But the speaker was afraid that religious instincts were growing weaker and weaker in modern times even in this country. It was therefore high time that Government devoted some special attention in this direction. In Chitaldrug, for instance, there was a hoary temple of Pallegar days and there was also a masjid of Tippu Sultan's time. Both these were in a neglected state and the Dewan also had visited both these places. He suggested that early arrangements should be made to keep both these institutions in good repair.

As regards facilities for drinking water, he was sorry that though the Government had sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose

and had taken up sinking of wells in rural areas, the district headquarter town of Chitaldrug had not received attention in this important respect, and prayed that protected water supply should be provided to that town without further delay.

Referring to educational facilities for Muslim boys, he mentioned that there were only 51 Urdu schools for the whole district and he prayed that this number be increased urgently.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA remarked that though a surplus budget had been prepared, a scrutiny of the figures would show that there was an over-estimate of Rs. 4 lakhs under land revenue receipts evidently on the basis of better seasonal conditions in the coming year. That basis was, however, not warranted by the rainfall returns so far. In addition to the over-estimate referred to, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs had been appropriated from the reserves. Thus the real position exhibited by the budget was a deficit of Rs. 7 lakhs. From the Explanatory Memorandum, it looked as though Government might raise funds by public borrowing for capital works. He did not consider that that would be financially sound, seeing that the liabilities of the State amounted to Rs. 840 lakhs as against an asset of Rs. 760 lakhs. Permanent debts were on the increase and there was therefore urgent need for the exercise of great caution with regard to any further investments on losing concerns like the Iron Works. The remedy seemed to lie in keeping down the expenditure in various directions. To start with, the expenditure on salaries under higher appointments could be reduced both by fixing lower scales of salaries and by amalgamation of departments.

As regards District Boards which formed an important agency for carrying on district administration, he suggested that they be made to yield the fullest possible advantage to the tax-payer. The financial condition of these boards was not at all stable, and most of them had deficit budgets. Their weak financial position was due, in his opinion, to their taking up responsibility for the

maintenance of roads. If they could be relieved of that responsibility, they could attend to many more works of utility and thus justify their existence. As per recommendations of the District Boards Finance Committee the maintenance of travellers' bungalows also should be taken over under Government management. He suggested that suitable provision be made in the budget for this item.

For collection of taxes in district board areas, the District Boards were being debited with a certain percentage of charges. He prayed that this practice be given up in future.

Referring to primary education, he advocated further expansion without resort to fresh taxation. Under the existing rules a share of the income from local cess was being taken away by the Government. If that percentage of local cess could be earmarked for educational purposes, expansion of primary education could be more rapid.

As regards middle school education, he suggested that if an English teacher was appointed in each of the Upper Primary Schools (both Kannada and Urdu) and two more classes attached in continuation of the existing classes, there would be no need to start fresh schools with 4 or 5 teachers in each. If his suggestion was accepted, he said that 4 to 5 villages could benefit from each school with very little extra cost.

He next referred to the Record of Rights Scheme and pointed out that the work had not been completed, even though the establishments for phoding work were being maintained for years together. He suggested that the establishments might even be increased, if necessary, and phoding work completed as soon as possible in each case.

Under irrigation, he said that instead of taking up tank works in different parts of the State, it would be better to concentrate attention on one particular series of tanks each year, under a definite programme.

He then urged that wherever record of rights scheme had been introduced, it was necessary to provide land mortgage banks. He added that representations

in this respect were being made at every session of the Assembly.

Before concluding, he prayed that electric lights be given to Srinivasapur Town as promised by the Dewan when he last visited that place.

Mr. G. MALLANNA remarked that he too was not prepared to say that the budget before the Assembly was a surplus plus budget. He was sorry that the recommendation of the Finance and Taxation Committee to add Rs. 7 lakhs every year to the reserve fund had not been acted upon. Though the normal revenues and extraordinary revenues had been separately shown, a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs out of the latter had been utilised for normal expenditure. It was desirable to maintain a reserve fund for meeting the interest charges on capital investments until capital works began to pay their way. To that extent the speaker said that the budget was defective.

As regards drinking water wells, he remarked that it was a matter for regret that though Rs. 3 lakhs had been allotted for the current year under this head, only about Rs. 1,84,000 had been utilised. He suggested that strict instructions should be issued to the Deputy Commissioners to utilise the grant fully every year.

Speaking of the Police Department, he said that though provision had been made for extra police force, there was not the required amount of efficiency in that department. Crime was on the increase even round about the Mysore City. At this rate, he was afraid that even heinous offences would increase in future. With regard to the abolition of out-posts, he brought to notice that people in the villages had to cover long distances for the purpose of lodging complaints and urged that it was necessary to revive the old system of police out-posts with a view to keeping down the number of offences like thefts and house-breakings.

He next referred to the additional grant given to the University for organising Refresher courses and said that he was very doubtful about the utility of these courses. He also expressed his doubts regarding the conduct of examinations.

rumour had it, he said, that certain candidates who had not sat for two papers at the Public Examination had been declared to have passed in the M.A. and B.A. degree examinations. He wanted that necessary enquiries should be instituted as to how such things could have happened.

In regard to the Railway Department, he pointed out that workshop employees were being recruited without reference to the Central Recruitment Board rules. These recruits were reported to be mainly responsible for the protest meetings which were being held near Subrayankere in Mysore City. Unless these people were kept under proper check, he was afraid that the trouble would assume serious proportions.

He put up a strong plea for increased grants for primary education. In view of the impending constitutional reforms it was necessary to enable every future citizen of the State to shoulder his responsibilities and discharge his duties.

As beggar nuisance was on the increase in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, he emphasised the need for allotting funds for dealing with the question and for opening an asylum for those who were unable to work.

He also urged the need for constructing a separate hall for the Assembly with a sufficient number of resting rooms.

As regards the incidence of taxation in the State, he observed that there was no equity in the present system of taxation. He pointed out that persons who came from outside and took up appointments on high salaries did not pay any tax while local men could escape none. He therefore suggested that all salaried officials ought to be made to contribute something in return for all the amenities which both themselves and their families enjoyed. Similarly, many businessmen from outside who were also making large profits were not contributing anything to the State and these also must be made to pay. He therefore urged the need for the levy of a Profession Tax and a Sale Tax as a means of lightening the burden on land and adding to the

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resources of the State. In this connection, he commended the recent action of the Madras Government in levying new taxes to make up for the loss of excise revenue.

Referring to the agitation for introduction of prohibition, he was of opinion that the Government should not have closed down excise shops in the Closepet Health Centre. The question might well be left to the non-officials to carry on propaganda before the experiment was actually taken up by the Government.

He next referred to the Bhatkal Harbour scheme and hoped that it would become a reality when the unification of Karnataka into a separate province became a *fait accompli*. He therefore requested that Government should direct their best efforts in that behalf.

In regard to medical aid, he pointed out that certain philanthropic gentlemen had made large contributions which remained in deposit for years together. These contributions had been made for the purpose of starting dispensaries in places like Mamballi, Kikkeri, Mirle and other places in the Mysore District. Still, the budget provided for only one new dispensary in each district during the coming year. He urged that arrangements be made for providing dispensaries in all those villages for which donations had been made. Otherwise, it would be more reasonable to return the amounts to the respective donors than to keep them in deposit for indefinitely long periods.

The charges for special wards in the Krishnarajendra Hospital had been enhanced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 and the same charges were levied uniformly from both Mysoreans and non-Mysoreans irrespective of the fact that subjects of the State were financing the Government for the upkeep of all public institutions. As the influx of outsiders into the State was on the increase, he said that the enhanced rates should be applied only to outsiders, the original rates being applied in the case of all local people.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG, who spoke next, was of opinion that strictly

speaking, the budget was a deficit one. The larger receipts estimated under land revenue for the coming year were pitched somewhat too high, seeing that seasonal conditions were far from satisfactory. The provision under certain items of extraordinary expenditure like the Viceregal visit and Khedda operations had been far exceeded. This went to show clearly that Government could find the money somehow or other if only they wanted to. Similarly, he felt that Government ought to be able to provide increased grants for important items like expansion of primary education for which only Rs. 10,000 had been provided. An expert committee had been appointed to consider the question of expansion of primary education and their recommendations were expected to be received soon. As new schools of every type (Boys' schools, Girls' schools and Urdu schools) had to be opened in each one of the 9 districts of the State, there was no doubt that the present allotment had to be increased at least to Rs. 25,000.

As a result of a network of irrigation channels from the Krishnaraja Sagara reservoir, malaria had spread to several places. Anti-malaria campaigns were urgently called for, and for this purpose, the allotment under Public Health had to be substantially increased.

He expressed his gratitude to the Government for increasing the grant to the Mysore University from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 11.75 lakhs. He brought to notice that the revised rule making it obligatory on a candidate who had failed three times in a public examination to put in a fresh term in a college before he could be allowed to sit for the public examination would work as a hardship on poor students and urged that the restriction be removed. He added that *bona fide* teachers also must be permitted to sit for degree examinations as private candidates.

The provision of Rs. 10,000 for opening new dispensaries was very meagre. As philanthropic gentlemen in many places had given liberal

donations for the opening of dispensaries, he urged for increased grants under this head.

As regards inter-village communications, though an allotment of Rs. 1,30,000 was found in the budget, as much as Rs. 28,000 would be used up for establishment and Rs. 7,000 was earmarked for districts and taluks. The balance, when divided among 11,000 village panchayets would work out at Rs. 10 each, which was next to nothing. He therefore urged for a much larger grant than was provided in the budget and for a regular programme of work being laid down for systematic execution.

As the local fund roads were all deteriorating for lack of supervision, he urged for the revival of the taluk boards. He added that the district boards had not sufficient funds with which they could maintain all the roads satisfactorily.

Referring to the lot of third class railway passengers, he complained of overcrowding in all the trains. He wondered how the Government were justified in allowing overcrowding in trains while they were mercilessly prosecuting bus-drivers for the same offence. He also complained of late arrival and departure of trains and urged that the timings as notified should be strictly adhered to.

He next pleaded for increased grants for minor municipalities and for the upkeep of district board roads. The condition of the latter, he said, was deplorable. In spite of the immense damage caused to the roads by buses and lorries, the mileage grant for important roads like the Seringapatam-Bluff road via Bannur, the Hassan-Chennarayana road and the French Rocks-Nelligere road, stood at the old level of Rs. 150. He was of opinion that the mileage grant should be increased and that the said roads should be converted into 'State Fund' roads. It was also desirable to put up guard stones wherever the roads were narrow. The bridge at the 18th mile on the Seringapatam-Bannur road stood in need of urgent repairs and he hoped that the Chief Engineer, to whom he

had already made representations, would attend to it without delay.

He also prayed for the installation of electric lights in Krishnarajpet and the opening of a dispensary at Kikkeri for which one of the local residents had promised to provide a building.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN enquired if the District Board had agreed to give its share of contribution.

The Member replied that the tendency of the District Board was to shelve such questions and as such, he solicited the intercession of Government in the matter. People in need of medical aid had now to cover very long distances to reach the taluk headquarter in which alone such aid was at present available.

He also prayed for the opening of a malaria survey station and health centre at Akkihebbal.

Mr. K. BALE GOWDA acknowledged that the Agricultural Department was doing very good work and rendering valuable service to the raiyats. But he complained that, as a matter of fact, the department was not able to give the raiyats as much assistance as they wished, for want of funds. For example, he had lost a chance of earning Rs. 800 as the department could not supply active carbon to prepare cream-jaggery from which he could have earned one rupee more per maund.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) replied that with a view to help such cases, Government had made a provision of Rs. 25,000 for an active carbon plant in the new year's budget. He was glad to learn that the raiyats had earned more from the use of active carbon to prepare cream-jaggery and he hoped to be able to supply larger quantities to raiyats during the coming year.

Mr. BALE GOWDA urged that the active carbon should be supplied to the raiyats at cost price and not at a profit as at present.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN pointed out that if, with the help of material supplied by the department, the raiyats made large profits, they should not grudge to pay the department a small profit on such supplies.

Mr. BALE GOWDA next referred to the supply of sugar-cane crushing mills to raiyats and the system of recovering the cost in instalments and stated that the department should not insist, as at present, on immovable properties being offered as security therefor. As the procedure involved unnecessary cost and trouble and also savoured of distrust in the local agriculturists, he requested that the department be satisfied with personal security, more especially as the department would naturally have a lien on the mill itself till the very last instalment of the cost was paid up.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the request would be considered.

The Member next commended the efforts of the Public Works Department in completing the Marconahalli project within 3 years as against 5 years programmed for. In this connection, he said that the small beautiful town erected by the department at Yedur in accordance with sanitary principles, should not be allowed, as was rumoured, to be removed when the project was completed; but that the buildings should be made use of for starting tobacco, sericultural and other possible industries. As about 10,000 acres of land would be brought under cultivation with the help of the project under reference, the member also suggested the starting of a demonstration farm in that locality.

The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that the idea was to keep that town intact and make use of it for some good purpose.

Lastly, Mr. BALE GOWDA urged for the formation of a Debt Conciliation Board in Kunigal Taluk together with a land mortgage bank. He incidentally remarked that in some places there were only Debt Conciliation Boards and in some others, only land mortgage banks, and that the full benefit of the arrangement could not be derived by heavily indebted raiyats until both these organisations were provided in one and the same place.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that arrangements would be made to provide both the facilities in Kunigal Taluk.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB said that he disagreed with the criticism of the previous speakers on the borrowing policy of the Government so long as all the funds borrowed were invested on remunerative schemes. There was a time when Government had to pay interest at 7 per cent on the loans raised but the times had now changed for the better and Government were able to float loans to any extent desired at 2½ per cent interest. This showed clearly that the credit of the Mysore State stood very high in the money market.

He complimented the Government on the industrial policy pursued by them.

He opposed the suggestion for cutting down the salaries of officers as that might tend to reduce the efficiency of the services. In the present state of finances of the State, such a drastic step was also not called for.

He next pleaded for special concession to coffee and areca-nut growers, as they were passing through difficult times owing to the continued slump in the market. Even in the malnad, rainfall had been scanty during the current year and all the areca-gardens had dried up. The indebtedness of planters in the malnad had increased and he prayed that some special measures be taken to give them relief. He also requested an additional grant to the Department of Agriculture so that it might take up measures to prevent the spread of *hanabe-roga* which was devastating the areca-gardens.

The member then brought to notice that medical relief in the malnad was very inadequate. As the number of deaths due to child-birth was on the increase and as population in the malnad was steadily decreasing, he pleaded for the appointment of a large number of midwives as an urgent measure of relief in all parts of the malnad. As the finances of District Boards were far from satisfactory, he suggested that the entire cost on account of salaries to midwives should be met by the Government. He also pleaded for the revival of the Malnad Improvement Scheme started by Sir M. Visvesvaraya for combating malaria and for the starting of health centres in the malnad.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that this was already being done as in the case of Chikmagalur, Mudigere, etc.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB then complained of lack of irrigational facilities in the malnad.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN drew the member's attention to the Bhadra Channel Scheme.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB remarked that that scheme could not serve the whole of the malnad. He requested that similar facilities should be provided in the Kadur District as well. While lakhs of rupees were being spent for irrigation schemes in the Mysore District, adequate measures had not been undertaken to provide facilities in the malnad parts. Meanwhile, as several tanks in the malnad had not received sufficient supplies during the current year, he prayed for the grant of remissions on a liberal scale.

Referring to the provision for scholarships, he urged that special scholarships should be provided in the University for the benefit of Muslim students coming from the malnad. He also pleaded for a special allotment for giving grants to Unani dispensaries.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH, speaking next, referred to the question of village improvements and said that the grants under this head had not been utilised properly in the past. Though the panchayets had been given power to execute certain works, they were lacking experience and technical advice and hence the villages had not derived full benefit. Instead of entrusting the works to the Revenue Department, he said that it would be better to entrust them to the Public Works Department.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN pointed out that a separate engineering staff for each taluk had been provided recently, though in some cases the same establishment would have to take charge of works in two taluks.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH said that what was required was some effective control over the expenditure. It was for this reason that he preferred the works to be executed by the Engineering Department.

He next referred to the activities of the Publicity Department and complimented the Government on bringing out a monthly called the *Mysore Information Bulletin*. As the journal dealt with very many topics of interest and the information it gave would be of immense value to the villagers, he suggested that the journal should be translated into Kannada and copies supplied to all the village panchayets, and that the subscription should be fixed at one rupee and the same recovered from each panchayet as in the case of contributions to the Red Cross Society.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK supported the above suggestion and added that the bulletin was a very useful substitute for the *Blue Book Journal* which was being published by Government some years back.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN replied that the suggestion would be considered.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, (Rajasevaprakashta B. T. Kesavaiah) stated that even now the bulletin was being translated into Kannada and issued, but that copies were not being supplied to all the village panchayets as suggested. He added that arrangements would be made to get the more important portions of the bulletin printed together, and sufficient number of copies obtained and supplied to all important village panchayets as suggested, if not to all.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMIYER suggested that copies of the bulletin be supplied to all members of the Representative Assembly, just as copies of the *Mysore Gazette* were being supplied.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH said that if this was done, members would not grudge to pay a subscription of one rupee per annum.

Mr. B. T. KESAVAIENGAR replied that the suggestion would be considered.

Proceeding, the Member urged that as malaria was on the increase in the villages, arrangements should be made to supply much larger quantities of quinine than at present to each village panchayet by December every year.

As regards grant of agricultural land to landless people, he mentioned that the Dewan had been pleased to order that

irrespective of caste or creed, lands should be given to all deserving applicants. But the local officials were rejecting most of the darkhasts on the ground of low offers. Even in cases where lands had been granted on darkhasts, the higher officials were cancelling the sales on the ground of low bids. After all, the lands applied for were all dry lands which were lying waste and not more than 5 acres need be granted in any one case. The applicants were deserving men and even if their offers were low, they were genuine offers and there was no deceit or subterfuge about them. In this view, he was of opinion that there was no justification for arbitrarily rejecting the applications or cancelling the sales. The cases were not even referred to the higher officers of the department. He therefore prayed that instructions be issued to all revenue officers that a liberal view should be taken of all applications for land and that the spirit of the orders already issued should be faithfully carried out by the local officers.

In regard to takavi loans, he said that though the Amildars had been empowered to grant such loans to poor raiyats for the purchase of bullocks, the said officers were not exercising that power for fear that if repayments were not made regularly, the overdue amounts might be adjusted out of their own salaries. It seemed desirable that Government assured the Amildars that their fear was unwarranted and that the poor raiyats should not be denied the benefit of the orders of Government in respect of these loans.

As regards the grant of licences for cutting and removing fuel from the State forests, he brought to notice that though under the rules, applications should be made to the Amildar of the taluk, licences granted by the Amildars were practically ineffective as permission of the forest officer in charge was necessary before the fuel could be removed. But by the time that officer came and inspected the lot, either the fuel would have disappeared or the prescribed time limit of 20 days would have been over and the licence would have to be renewed. He therefore represented that the dual control should be done away with and the power of granting licences vested in a single officer—whether of the Revenue or of the Forest Department. In the alternative, he suggested that the licences issued by the revenue officers should remain in force for a few days after inspection by the forest officer concerned. Personally, he felt that the better way of helping the raiyats would be to do away with the dual control referred to above.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG suggested that ceiling fans should be fitted to the Assembly Hall as the members were feeling the need for the same.

The PRESIDENT replied that necessary arrangements would be made.

At 5 p.m., the Assembly adjourned for the day, to meet again at 12 noon the following day.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 1st June 1939.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Thursday, 1st June 1939, at 12 of the clock. Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk*, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

Swearing in of a Member.

Mr. MARULE GOWDA of Sira Taluk made the prescribed Oath of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took his seat.